43a 1959

ALABAMA

Panty Raid Riot

Estimated 3000 Students In Wild Spring Fever Outbreak

TUSCALOOSA —(AP)— Ahh Spring!

An estimated 3,000 University of Algbama students staged a three-hour demonstration Wednesday night that included:

Panty raids on two women's dormitories.

A bonfire that fizzled.

A march on a downtown hotel where Gov. John Patterson was staying.

Police finally broke up the melee with tear gas. Several students were arrested.

The demonstration began about 10 p.m. when the mob began marching on Tutwiler Dormitory for women.

Their way was blocked by University police so the crowd shifted to Harris Hall, another women's dormitory.

Police again blocked the way.

The direction of the crowd changed again—this time in a race with the police.

The police won — blocking a second attempt to reach Tutwiler.

The second attempt to reach Harris Hall was successful but resident women students delayed the raid by tossing their undies from dormitory windows.

Police arrested students caught picking up the undergarments.

University President Frank A. Rose arrived on the scene about that time and successfully halted the demonstration until a pair of panties floated down near him.

That started the crowd again.

About midnight the scene shifted to the University Quadrangle where some tried to start a bonfire. It fizzled out.

The mob began dwindling about that time but remaining students shouting "We want Patterson."

The governor was here for ceremonies in his honor today.

Police blocked part of the crowd but some succeeded in reaching the hotel.

Tear gas fired from a patrol car broke up the crowd.

As quiet returned to the city, campus police counted four students arrested — three charged with disorderly conduct and one with public drunkenness.

Jail 3 As 300 Riot In Cali. Town

OROVILLE, Calif. — (UPI) — Three men were jailed here Monday afte a riot involving more than 300 Negroes and an undetermined number of white men.

Three white men were knocked unconscious in the riot and two white women suffered injuries. But none was hospitalized after the three-hour disturbance.

The riot began early Sunday when Clinton Journey, Oroville, complained that two Negroes had stolen his wallet in front of a local club.

While officers headed by Police Capt. Chesley Rushton were questioning the suspects, a crowd gathered and threatened to "rescue" them.

Rushton said he radioed for help when the milling crowd of mixed races numbered about 300 persons.

Officers said they had about 32 men at the scene when Negro members of the crowd began stoning and trying to upset white persons' cars.

One white man, Verall L. Sheldon, 30, was arrested on charges of being drunk and refusing to leave the area. Two Negroes, Tommy Brown, a former top high school athlete in Oroville, and Theodis Arnold, were arrested on inciting to a riot charges.

Three Negro juveniles were also arrested.

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DELAWARE

300 Riot In Wilmington Over Race

WILMINGTON, Del. — (UPI) — About 300 persons Tuesday night demonstrated against a Negro family which moved into a previously all-white neighborhood.

State police called in all available troopers in the area, including those on vacation, to quell the disturbance outside the newly-occupied home of Mrs. and Mrs. George Rayfield.

At least four juveniles and two women, who received minor injuries, were taken into custody. Some 12 uniformed troopers, four police dogs and an undetermined number of plainclothes men were used to break up the demonstration.

The state police were called by the Rayfields when the crowd began to gather at night. The family had moved into the home during the day.

Rayfield's wife, Lucille, said that several neighbors visited during the day and wished them well. She said the crowd caused no damage.

A melee was caused when one juvenile threw a small firecracker. One of the women taken into custody, identified as Mrs. Richie Brandle, was knocked down when she went to the aid of her son who was being handcuffed by police. A neighbor, Mrs. Herbert Hall, went to her assistance and was nipped on the shoulder by a police dog.

The dogs, used regularly in state police work, are trained to go after any person who tries to attack an officer.

The crowd, which began to thin after the arrival of state police, was kept across the street from the Rayfield home by the troopers.

Begins Term For Part In Race Riot

Fred Bahling, 18, Wednesday began a 90-day jail sentence for his part in a racial disturbance at the home of a Negro family in a previously all-white neighborhood.

Police said Bahling was carrying a chunk of concrete and a soft drink bottle which he threatened to heave at the apartment building.

A crowd of 4,000 surrounded the dwelling for several hours before dispersing Aug. 7.

A police detail was kept at the scene, but there have been no disorders since then, according to Capt. James Hackett, chief of the uniformed force. Two Negro families moved into the building last week.

Bahling was charged with failing to disperse when ordered to do so. Frank Bleer, 18, also in the crowd, was charged with disorderly conduct. Three other defendants asked for jury trials on charges of inciting to riot, failing to disperse and disorderly conduct.

26 Arrested In Boston Street Melee

Post
Washington, D.C.
Thu-S-20-59

BOSTON, Aug. 19 (AP) About 30 policemen with drawn guns last night broke up a threatened street gang war between whites and Negroes.

Twenty-six were arrested and about 15—all Negroes—were held for court action.

Police said the youths were armed with clubs and knives. Some of them battled with police before they were arrested.

Sgt. John Pastore of the Roxbury division, where the outbreak took place, said the near-rumble was the outcome of continuing hostilities between a gang of Negro youths and a gang of white youths.

It was the third outbreak in as many nights. Last night's action covered about eight blocks in a section where both whites and Negroes reside.

The gangs caused an estimated $1000 damage to a dozen automobiles parked near the Polish-American Club. Police said the youths slashed tires, broke windows and smashed bodies of the cars.

Dogs Save Police From Negro Mob

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 8-19-59

1,000 Surround St. Louis Officers Chasing Thief

P. 22

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—(AP)—An unruly mob of 1,000 Negroes surrounded two white plainclothes officers chasing a Negro purse snatcher Monday night. They dispersed only after the arrival of reinforcements armed with riot guns and accompanied by trained, but vicious dogs.

The thief escaped when members of the mob, screaming and cursing, surrounded the officers.

Three snarling, barking dogs of the police department's canine corps — restrained on leashes — were used to force back the crowd when some 20 uniformed reinforcements arrived.

Some of the Negroes stumbled over each other in their haste to get away. The two officers were roughed up, but otherwise uninjured.

Patrolmen Richard Jones and Donald Strate chased the thief into the predominantly Negro Igoe and Pruitt public housing developments. He had snatched a purse from a woman passenger on a bus.

The two policemen fired three shots at the purse snatcher, and Negroes began pouring out of the apartments by the scores.

"We were hollering that we were police officers and to 'Stop that man'," Jones said. "But that didn't make any difference. They closed in on us, shouting 'Don't shoot that boy.'"

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NORTH CAROLINA

Statesville riot

STATESVILLE, N.C.—A mob of 600 white persons rioted Friday night in front of the home of two sisters, Judith and Martha Lambert.

Police dispersed the noisy crowd but made no arrests until they reached the colored neighborhood where 15 youths were jailed for congregating on a corner. Motive for the white mob's demonstration was not made clear.

Riot Stops Denver Fats Domino Dance

DENVER — (UPI) — A dance featuring Negro rock and roll star Fats Domino was broken up by a race riot at Denver's Rainbow ballroom Saturday night.

It took police more than an hour to quell the disturbance, which reportedly began when an unidentified man kicked the table of a white girl and a Negro man who had been dancing together.

No one was jailed, but two teenage girls were hospitalized for treatment of cuts.

Police said 18 patrol cars, three paddy wagons and an emergency ambulance were called to the scene to aid six off-duty officers who were working at the ballroom when the riot broke out.

Police estimated 40 different fights were going on when they arrived. The fighting spread to the street outside when officers tried to clear the hall.

The riot was under control shortly after midnight, but the floor had been littered with broken glass and furniture.

FATS DOMINO

Race Riot Ends Dance

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Blabber-Mouthed Politicians Causing New York Race Riots

Race tension in Manhattan's dense Negro quarter — Harlem — is on the rise, says an Associated Press article out of New York.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack — a Negro — reports that "the people of Harlem are in an angry mood, and the city's got to do something about it," the story adds.

On the same day the NAACP convention in New York said it was going to integrate housing everywhere. Members were urged to go on out and buy homes in the suburbs.

New York is finding that their two-bit politicians have painted them in a corner on this race-mixing, "progressive human relations" and enforced "brotherhood."

It isn't known just exactly how big the racial explosion is to be in New York, Detroit, Washington and a few other hotbeds of social reforming. Anyone with half sense can readily see a rip-roaring explosion is coming.

Mind you this is going to happen in the localities where the loud-mouthed, vote-hungry machine politicians have brought trouble to their communities. Much of the racial agitating strategy originated in these "enlightened" cities and most of the propaganda springs from the pseudo intellectuals who insist that the Southern states do as they say do.

Too many of these do-gooders are total fakes tampering with something they know not thereof.

A case in point: Dr. Ralph Bunche, barred from a fashionable tennis club in the fashionable Forrest Hills section of Queens Borough, raised quite a ruckus when publicity was given to his statements.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, quickly saw that Dr. Bunche had touched on something that would set New York public opinion aflame against the racial agitators. He began to apologize for the incident. Wilkins is one of those agitators who reserves all of his equality crusading to a Dixie dateline, for his collection plate is suffering from the dry rots down this way.

Anyway, Wilkins said of the Bunche incident: "We must not get too emotional about this matter."

Wilkins gets real emotional when he is passing the collection plate down this way in an effort to shake down membership dues.

New York newspapers are beginning to see what Dixie editors have been telling them all the time, namely: the do-gooders are quacks and frauds traveling under the guise of serving humanity — whatever that means.

After the Bunche tennis court incident the same punk politicians criticized the management of the country club. This is quite natural for a horn-tootin' lint-headed politician who wants to capture a few more votes.

Among those who yelled discrimination and poked a finger at the club were Mayor Robert F. Wagner, City Council President Abe Stark, Borough President John T. Clancy of Queens and United States senators Hubert H. Humphrey (Liberal of Minn.), Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.)

All of these pioused social cowboys belong to country clubs and fraternal organizations that do not have a single Negro as members.

All but Humphrey belong to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, according to the New York World-Telegram The newspaper quotes the following provision from the Elks' constitution:

"Membership in the order is limited to white male citizens of America."

Humphrey is not an Elk but he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Eagles don't allow Negroes in their nest.

It is now up to these gallant heroes of the pink-tinged race-mixing gang to either quit pointing a finger every time somebody yells social equality or else they should resign from all of their lily white affiliations.

Otherwise, the nation will be able to realize at long last that when it comes to serving humanity and giving their last smidgen of statesmanship blood for the cause of brotherhood they are but unclothed saints — naked by the truth.

Angry Harlem Crowd Mills in Race Incident

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP).—An angry, shouting Harlem crowd milled outside a police station for three hours last night after a shooting incident.

Two white policemen were shot by a single bullet from one of their own guns earlier while taking a woman to the station. Neither was seriously wounded.

The crowd, estimated at about 800, gathered after rumors spread that the woman and a man arrested after the shooting incident, both Negroes, were beaten by police. There were loud boos whenever a policeman appeared.

Robinson Makes Plea

Middleweight Boxing Champion Sugar Ray Robinson, who runs a bar and grill nearby, tried to persuade the crowd to disperse, but they refused. They finally left when the man was released with a summons.

Sugar Ray at one point went into the stationhouse and verified that the prisoners had not been abused, and came out and informed the crowd.

Police gave the following account of the incident:

Police Norman Hammes, 30, entered a restaurant where police said Mrs. Carmela Caviglione, 21, was throwing dishes. He tried to quiet her, without success, and Lt. John Angrist, 38, came in from the radio car outside. Both policemen are white.

They got the woman into the car, but as they drove away, she stepped on the accelerator and the car bumped over a curb and struck an iron railing.

Crowd Appears Hostile

While the two police struggled with the woman, a crowd gathered. The crowd appeared hostile, and when Policeman Hammes stepped out, he drew his gun to disperse the crowd. Charles Samuel, a 30-year-old Negro postal clerk, tussled with Policeman Hammes, police said later, and the gun went off, hitting the policeman in the hand and Lt. Anglist in the back.

Wthin minutes the area was full of police cars. The wounded officers were taken to hospitals, where they were later reported in good condition, and the man an dwoman were taken to a police station.

Samuel was charged with disorderly conduct and released. He denied touching Mr. Hammes. Mrs. Caviglione was charged with felonious assault and disorderly conduct.

43a 1959

NEW YORK

MAYOR 'SOOTHES' RESTLESS HARLEM

NEW YORK — What caused the near riot in Harlem last M[illegible] Mayor Robert Wagner attributed the incident to poor housing, lack of recreation facilities and similar problems which feed tensions.

And Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy, whose department has been often accused of brutality in Harlem, supports the theory offered by the mayor.

"Tensions, because of these conditions (housing, schools, economic and social conditions) build up and the police are made the scapegoat," he declared.

* * *

SUGAR RAY ROBINSON, New York middleweight boxing champion, doesn't agree.

"The police department's duty is to serve the public in fairness to all," he said, adding: "This was not done and it almost initiated a riot."

Hulan Jack, Manhattan Borough president, backed up Sugar Ray with the declaration.

"Some machinery should be set up where the community can express its feelings about conditions."

Mayor Wagner appears to go along with Jack with respects to establishing a line of communication between Harlem and downtown.

Immediately after arriving in NYC from Los Angeles where he attended the United States Conference of Mayors, Wagner scheduled a conference of community leaders and heads of several agencies.

The meeting was to have been held Tuesday.

Mayor Wagner said he was calling together Harlem leaders and city department heads "to see whether we can work out better liaison to have people give their compliants more rapidly."

* * *

A NEAR RIOT was touched off in Harlem when two police tried to arrest Mrs. Carmela Caviglione, 22, of 732 Tiffany St., the Bronx, in a restaurant on charges of felonious assault and disorderly conduct.

In ensuing action, a crowd gathered, a shot was fired and two policemen were wounded and a man was arrested.

After the man and woman were taken to the police station at W. 123rd St., an angry crowd of some 500 person gathered in front of the station in a protest demonstration.

Action by Sugar Ray, who operates a restaurant nearby, was credited with dispersing the demonstrators.

Robinson reportedly told the tension filled crowd that "everything is all right, go home. The woman has not been abused."

* * *

LATER RAY told newsmen, however:

"It was apparent that the woman had been beaten. She had a split upper lip and told me she had been kicked and dragged by the hair by the police."

Mrs. Caviglione, however, reportedly said later that she was not the victim of police brutality.

The police story of the incident points out that Mrs. Caviglione, after they put her in the scout car jammed her foot on the accelerator and caused the car to run into an iron railing.

A crowd then quickly gathered, the police added.

PATROLMAN NORMAN Hammes said he drew his revolver to disperse the crowd. He said he was jumped by a man from the crowd, later identified as Charles Samuel, a postal clerk.

The patrolman added his gun fired accidentally, the bullet striking himself in the hand and Lt. Jack Angrist in the back. Neither of the policemen was seriously injured.

The 30-year-old post office worker denied that he wrestled with the officers. He said that he was accidentally pushed into the officer by the crowd.

Mrs. Caviglione was held on $3,000 bail on the felonious assault, and disorderly conduct charges.

Samuel was charged with trying to take an officer's pistol.

* * *

"THE TENSENESS is on the downgrade," Commissioner Kennedy reported Thursday.

He termed the statements by Robinson as "ridiculous" and "outrageous."

Kennedy also charged that politicians were blowing the incident out of proportions, adding that he was "disappointed in the lack of support" he had received in Harlem.

"I've been pulling my guts out to do the right thing there and only last week I received an award for service to that community."

He pointed out that police "are there to help (Harlemites) them — not harass them. They are there to enforce the law. The police are going to keep order up there and everywhere else. There will be no police brutalty."

But to this statement, Sugar Ray said:

"But I do know in Harlem there is police brutality."

Gotham Afraid Of Race Rioting

Commercial Appeal

Extra Police Sent Into All Negro Sections After Trouble In Harlem

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 15.—Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy, frankly fearful of a race riot, threw additional police details into all Negro sections of the city Wednesday. The move was the aftermath of Monday's near riot in Harlem.

To critics who accused him of creating a police state in Harlem, Kennedy replied:

"That is a radiculous, outrageous statement. It is my duty to protect law-abiding citizens there. Incipient race riots if permitted to go unchecked spread like wildfire and result in disorder and injury to the innocent, and they don't correct the real basis of the tension."

Reasons For Tension

Kennedy attributed tension in Harlem to factors over which police have no control—housing, schools, economic and social factors. He added:

"Tensions, because of these conditions, build up and the police are made the scapegoats."

Kennedy also charged that most of the criticism of Harlem police has come from politicians, concerned with gaining votes. In assigning more police to Harlem, Kennedy declared:

"A race riot would cause more destruction of community relations than an atom bomb and the lingering effect of such a riot would be worse for the community than the fallout of an A-bomb."

Additional police also were assigned to the predominantly Negro areas of South Jamaica in Queens, Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn and the East Bronx.

Harlem's last race riot was in 1943. Six Negroes were killed.

Policemen Shot

In Monday's Harlem incident, two policemen were shot and slightly wounded as an angry crowd surged on them after they arrested a woman of Italian and Puerto Rican descent. The gun of one of the officers accidently discharged.

The woman claimed afterwards she was beaten. As this report spread, a sullen crowd of 500 milled outside a Harlem station house. They finally dispersed after some 40 extra police were rushed in and after middleweight boxing champion Sugar Ray Robinson exhorted them to leave.

As an aftermath of the incident, city officials met with Harlem leaders Tuesday. Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack—a Negro, himself—said afterwards that racial tension is on the rise in Harlem.

Fearing Race Riots Police Move Into Harlem

Birmingham, Ala, Post-Herald

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, frankly fearful of a race riot, has thrown additional police details into all Negro sections of the city. The move was the aftermath of Monday's near-riot in Harlem.

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'Outsiders' Move Against Negroes

Race Riot in Brooklyn

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-15-59

NEW YORK—Seething hatred voiced in epithets like "Kill the n——rs, kill the n——rs!" yelled by white youths attacking Negroes, have residents of Brooklyn's Bushwick District angry, ashamed and afraid.

A gang of over 20 white youths threw stones and gasoline at a Negro house in the neat and neighborly integrated section that had been predominantly Irish and Italian until Negroes moved in.

● **"We get along fine here," said a white woman. "It's that gang of outsiders that's been causing all the trouble."**

The "outsiders" she referred to are "that Fulton-Rockaway gang that comes over here," said a white girl who has lived in the neighborhood five years.

AN EQUAL number of Negroes and whites now live side by side on Stewart St. in the Bushwick section. Their children play together, they visit one another and chat together.

● **"Why can't they let us live in peace?" said a white girl. "We have colored people next door and you couldn't have better neighbors."**

George Perry, 21, a Negro who lives in the building that was attacked, elaborated on the gang that has been coming to Stewart St. using foul language, tossing gas bombs under cars, etc.

● **"It started last summer in the recreation center. . . . This gang, they're called the Fulton-Rockaways because I guess they come from around there, mostly Italian kids, began fighting with us Negroes. . . . They began saying they didn't want Negroes at the center. Then they started chasing us out of the park.**

"Many a night they chased me and my brother home . . . the gang's been there before. Then early Saturday me, my brother, about four other boy friends and some girls were sitting in the house playing records. All at once, rocks, garbage cans, everything started coming through the windows, and some guys were yelling, "Kill the n——rs, kill the n——rs!"

SOME OF THE Negro youths ran to the top of the building and started fighting back, dropping objects on the attackers, who had tossed a can of gasoline against the house. Then police broke it up.

Perry was charged with felonious assault and held in $5,000 bail. Four of the white youths were held in $500 bail on lesser charges.

A young white girl said: "I'm not afraid of the coloreds. I'm afraid of the whites, with all they've been doing."

Harlem . . . More Trouble Predicted

Harlem Trouble Is Nothing New

Norfolk, Va.
7-17-59

New York police who have been known to pooh-pooh troubles between whites and nonwhites in Gotham, classifying them as nonracial, now are saying bluntly that a Harlem incident has brought about a condition of tension which could lead to race riots.

Birmingham, Ala.
7-17-59

There hasn't been a threat of a race riot in a Southern city in decades.

The incident provoking the New York situation was essentially simple. A Puerto Rican-Italian woman got into a scrap and two white police arrested her. In the hassle, a gun went off accidentally and the two policemen were wounded. Taken into a station house, the woman was believed by a crowd of Negroes to have been beaten. Sugar Ray Robinson, Negro fighter, went in to see her and reported she had not been. Later he changed the story, saying she had been. Still later, the Negro woman through her attorney said she had not been.

But a mob gathered around the station house and police feared trouble. Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy now fears more.

But this incident is not really something new. Harlem is a package of dynamite at all times. Any ghetto area of tenements and low income is certain to be a tinderbox. Harlem represents a sore in the Manhattan midst. It is an area where only a minute fraction of the people have very good incomes. There is a middle class, but it is not large enough to give the district a distinctive mark. Most of the people are of low income, some pitiably low. The area is more than supplied with its toughs, its rotten tenements, its dark, rat-infested hallways. It is an area in which poolrooms abound along with plenty of patrons who get by hook or crook. Harlem is flooded with migrants possessing few job qualifications.

Such a section suffers all the ills of the crowded metropolis and more. It is a flat manifestation of segregation in the community from which come most of the howls for integration. Negro politicians now are pointing a finger at the New York police for causing such trouble. Commissioner Kennedy rightly says that housing, schools and other economic and social factors are the cause. Over these, he correctly maintains, police have no control.

The city of New York long has been derelict in cleaning up Harlem. It has allowed unsavory conditions to prevail and now the city is reaping one more harvest. The police commissioner pointed out the number of felonies in the district, calling them shocking—28 murders or manslaughters last year, for example, 91 rapes, 285 robberies . . . and so on. Our dictionary says "shocking" means causing intense and painful surprise. We see no element of surprise to the situation. It has been there long, right under the noses of authorities and the so-called uplifters. The NAACP happens to be in 50th anniversary session in Manhattan right now. If it had paid more attention to such basic matters as those represented in highly deplorable conditions not only in New York's Negro sections but those of all major Northern cities then Negro people would be far better off and relations between the two separate races would not be so edgy as the New York City police commissioner now confirms that they are in that canyoned province.

Politics Blamed In Negro Gripes

Ithaca 7-16-59
Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

NEW YORK (UPI)—Additional police were moved into Harlem and three other heavily Negro districts today to lessen the danger of a race riot. Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy charged that the danger had been increased by "inflammatory statements" by politicians.

"The people who are doing most of the talking are interested in the political situation," Kennedy told a news conference. His reference was to current primary campaigns for party district leadership.

If there were no tensions before, they now have been certainly started by inflammatory statements by such people."

Kennedy warned that "a race riot would cause more destruction of community relations than an atom bomb, and the lingering effects of such a riot would be worse for the community than the fallout of an A-bomb."

Kennedy named no politicians, but he apparently made reference to statements of seven Negro leaders who met at City Hall Tuesday after a threatening crowd incident at a Harlem precinct station.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, one of those leaders, said tension was rising dangerously in the district, not because of police action, but because of housing and economic problems.

Others charged that police have been using "extra muscle" in the crowded Negro section.

"These tensions are built up and the police are made the scapegoats," Kennedy said. "These conditions happen in other parts of the city as well; they are not common to Harlem alone."

He agreed with Jack that the basic cause is housing, schools and economic conditions. But he said the West 123rd Street precinct, at which Monday night's incident occurred, has a much higher rate of violent crimes than most in the city.

The incident involved the arrest of a 21-year-old white Puerto Rican woman on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The woman denied through her lawyer Wednesday that she had been mistreated or ever claimed to be.

Four Negroes Face Court in Bronx Melee

Incited Attack On Two Detectives, Police Say

Three men and a woman, all Negroes, have been charged with inciting an East Bronx riot in which 25 policemen rescued two detectives from an angry, screaming mob of about 300 Negroes.

The trouble started yesterday afternoon when Detectives Jeremiah O'Connor and Thomas Martino attempted to arrest Tyson King, 46, on a charge of selling bootleg whisky in his fish-and-chips shop at 1423 Brook Ave., near 171st St. in a Negro neighborhood.

Police said the store cook, Lucy Quick, 36, 2525 Seventh Ave., tried to stab Detective Martino with a pair of shears while King fought the other officers. The detectives subdued the pair and escorted them to a police car, parked outside. A crowd gathered. The cops drew their guns.

'Kill the Bulls!'

"Don't let them get away," shouted a man later identified by police as William Golden, 44, 1461 Brook Ave. "Let's get them! Kill the bulls!"

The mob closed in, beating and kicking the officers. Police said Detective O'Connor's coat and shirt were ripped by Robert Edwards, 43, of 3743 Third Ave., Bx., a 6-foot-4, 270-pound construction worker.

In response to a radio call for help, 25 cops arrived in five radio cars and battled the mob 30 minutes before the street was cleared.

Tires Slashed.

When quiet was restored, police discovered the tires on the detectives' car had been slashed. They also found 12 half-gallon jugs of alcohol, 100 empty gallon jugs and six empty 10-gallon cans in the store's basement.

Riot charges were filed against Golden, King, Edwards and the woman. King and the woman also were charged with illegal possession of alcohol and felonious assault. Edwards also was charged with assault.

The melee was similar to another incident July 13 when 400 Negroes milled outside the W. 123rd St. police station to protest the arrest of a drunken woman and a man who interfered with the arresting officers.

Negro Crowd, Officers Fight After Arrests

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 8-23-59

PHAILDELPHIA (AP) — Three bystanders and three policemen were injured Friday night in a fight among police, six Negro boys, and some 100 spectators in the Germantown section of the city.

Sgt. Charles Monahan, one of the injured officers, said he had gone to the area when a passer-by told him six boys were in a car with a shotgun.

Monahan saw the car and called for help. More policemen rushed to the neighborhood.

The boys were taken from the car and lined up on a street. Policemen searched the vehicle but found no weapon. There were two loaded 12-gauge shotgun shells in the car, Monahan reported.

GROWD GATHERED

While the police were talking to the six boys, a crowd of Negroes gathered. Many of the spectators jeered the policemen. Then a fight started. Order was restored. One of the boys slipped away in the excitement.

As the policemen began taking the other five and two spectators —both Negroes — into custody a shotgun was fired. Two children and a man fell to the ground, wounded in the legs. Three policemen suffered cuts and bruises before order was again restored.

Police described the neighborhood in which the incident occurred as mixed — Negro and white—although all those involved except the police were Negroes.